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William L. Thomas

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EXAMINER

SALCE, JASON P

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2614

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/823,617

Applicant(s)

THOMAS ET AL.

Examiner

Jason P. Salce

Art Unit

2614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 May 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-123 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-123 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 5/4/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The claims still read on the prior art of record.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-6, 8, 10-11, 14-16, 18-19, 27-33, 35, 37-38, 43-44, 48-49, 57, 60, 62-64, 67-68, 69, 71, 74, 81, 86, 89-91, 94-96, 99-100 and 103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Inoue et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,884,141).

Referring to claim 1, Inoue discloses a method for using an interactive media application (see Column 5, Lines 7-19 for a microprocessor 109 that controls the system in Figure 1, which inherently contains program code to perform such operations (i.e. the interactive media application)) to substitute pause-time content in place of media that is paused (see Column 6, Lines 30-33 for substituting pause-time content in place of the media that is paused).

Inoue also discloses providing a pause-time content database for storing the pause-time content (see Column 9, Lines 31-33 for storing preview clips in a database).

Art Unit: 2614

Inoue also discloses providing a user with the ability to pause the media (see Column 6, Lines 20-24 for pausing the media).

Inoue also discloses pausing the media (see Column 6, Lines 20-24 for pausing the media).

Inoue also discloses retrieving the pause-time content from the pause-time content database (see Column 9, Lines 34-39 and Column 6, Lines 30-33).

Inoue also discloses playing the retrieved pause-time content while the media is paused (see Column 6, Lines 30-33 for displaying different pause-time content when the media is paused).

Inoue also discloses recording the media while the media is paused (see Column 6, Lines 25-30 for recording the media while the media is paused).

Referring to claims 2-3, Inoue discloses that the media is real-time media, which is near video-on-demand media (see Column 3, Lines 53-54 and Column 5, Lines 30-34 for the media being near video-on-demand media, which is real-time media).

Referring to claim 4, Inoue discloses providing the user with the ability to resume play of the paused media (see Column 6, Lines 38-40 for resuming play of paused media).

Referring to claim 5, Inoue discloses resuming play of the media at substantially the same point at which the media was paused (see Column 7, Lines 49-52 for resuming play of a video program substantially before the point at which the pause was requested).

Referring to claim 6, Inoue discloses resuming play of the media at the same point at which the media was paused (see Column 6, Lines 45-52 for resuming play at pause time c4 (Column 6, Lines 23-24)).

Referring to claim 8, Inoue discloses recording the media as the media is playing (see Column 6, Lines 30-31 for continuing to display the program, while it is being recorded (see Column 6, Lines 25-30)).

Referring to claim 10, Inoue discloses that the pause-time content is associated with the media that is paused (see the rejection of claim 8, for displaying the program, while recording the media during a pause).

Referring to claim 11, Inoue discloses that the media is a television program (see Column 3, Lines 66-67 and Column 4, Lines 1-7 for the signal that is received, paused and recorded (see rejection of claim 1) is a television signal) and the pause-time content is associated with the television program (see again the rejection of claim 8, for displaying the program, while recording the program during a pause).

Referring to claim 14, Inoue discloses that the pause-time content is a graphic (see Column 6, Lines 32-33).

Referring to claim 15, Inoue discloses that the pause-time content is a broadcast video (see the rejection of claim 8, for displaying a program while it is recorded during a pause operation and Column 3, Lines 66-67 and Column 4, Lines 1-7 for the content being a broadcast video program).

Referring to claim 16, Inoue discloses that the interactive media application is implemented on user equipment (see Column 5, Lines 7-19 for a microprocessor 109

Art Unit: 2614

that controls the system in Figure 1, which inherently contains program code to perform such operations (i.e. the interactive media application)), which comprises the pause-time content database (see Column 9, Lines 31-33).

Inoue also discloses storing the pause-time content locally at the user equipment (see Column 6, Lines 25-30 for recording the program after a pause command is received).

Referring to claim 18, Inoue discloses that the interactive media application is implemented on a person video recorder (see Column 5, Lines 7-19 for a microprocessor 109 that controls the system in Figure 1, which inherently contains program code to perform such operations (i.e. the interactive media application) and that the system in Figure 1 also contains circuitry to record video programs (see Column 3, Lines 60-65)). Therefore, the system in Figure 1 is a personal video recorder.

Referring to claim 19, Inoue discloses that the interactive media application is implemented on a person video recorder (see the rejection of claim 18), and records the media with the person video recorder (see again Column 3, Lines 60-65 for recording video programs using the system in Figure 1).

Referring to claim 27, see the rejection of claim 1. Note Figure 1 for the user equipment.

Referring to claim 28, Inoue discloses that the user equipment receives the media (see Column 3, Lines 66-67 and Column 4, Lines 1-7).

Referring to claims 29-33, 35, 37-38, 43-44 and 49, see the rejection of claims 2-6, 8, 10-11, 15-16 and 18, respectively.

Referring to claim 48, Inoue discloses that the user equipment is user television equipment (see Column 3, Lines 66-67 and Column 4, Lines 1-7).

Referring to claim 57, see the rejection of claim 1. Also note that the pause-time content is related to the content of the media while the media is paused (see Column 6, Lines 30-33).

Referring to claim 60, see the rejection of claim 16.

Referring to claims 62-64, see the rejection of claims 4-6.

Referring to claims 67-68, see the rejection of claims 14-15, respectively.

Referring to claim 69, see the rejection of claim 11.

Referring to claim 71, see the rejection of claim 18.

Referring to claim 74, Inoue discloses that the media is near video-on-demand media (see the rejection of claim 3), and resuming play of the near video-on-demand media by playing a subsequent feed of the near video-on-demand media (see Column 6, Lines 38-52 for resuming play from the recorded segment and also Column 6, Lines 53-62 for further resuming play from selecting a subsequent near video-on-demand channel (CH1-CH7)).

Referring to claim 81, see the rejection of claim 57.

Referring to claim 86, see the rejection of claim 16.

Referring to claims 89-91, see the rejection of claim 4-6, respectively.

Referring to claims 94-95, see the rejection of claims 14-15, respectively.

Referring to claim 96, see the rejection of claim 11.

Referring to claims 99-100, see the rejection of claims 48 and 18, respectively.

Referring to claim 103, see the rejection of claim 74.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 7, 9, 34, 36, 65 and 92 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,884,141) in view of Ismail et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,614,987).

Referring to claims 7 and 9, Inoue discloses providing the user with the ability to resume play of the paused media (see Column 6, Lines 38-40), but fails to teach providing the user with the ability to fast-forward the media.

Ismail discloses a similar system to Inoue for pausing and resuming a media (see Column 13, Lines 51-67 and Column 14, Lines 1-7), and also discloses providing the user with the ability to fast-forward and rewind the media (see Column 14, Lines 8-11).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the receiver (Figure 1), as taught by Inoue, using the fast-forward and rewind functionality, as taught by Ismail, for the purpose of providing an easy to use interface (see Column 2, Lines 39-42 of Ismail).

Referring to claims 34 and 36, see the rejection of claims 7 and 9, respectively.



Art Unit: 2614

Referring to claim 65, see the rejection of claims 7 and 9.

Referring to claim 92, see the rejection of claims 7 and 9.

4. Claims 12, 17, 39, 45-47, 58-59, 61, 70, 82-85, 87-88 and 97-98 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,884,141) in view of Baker et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,583,561).

Referring to claim 12, Inoue discloses that the media and the pause-time content is associated with a television program (see again Column 3, Lines 66-67 and Column 4, Lines 1-7), but fails to teach that the content can be a music program.

Baker discloses a system similar to Inoue for pausing, resuming and recording programs (see Column 14, Lines 39-67 and Column 15, Lines 1-10), and also teaches that the content can be a music program (see Column 6, Lines 23-24 for programs being a music videos).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the video programs, as taught by Inoue, using music video programs, as taught by Baker, for the purpose of supporting a larger number of programs from a single system (see Column 11, Lines 54-57 of Baker) so that the viewer has a wider variety of programming available.

Referring to claim 17, Inoue discloses that the interactive media application is implemented on user equipment (see Column 5, Lines 7-19 for a microprocessor 109 that controls the system in Figure 1, which inherently contains program code to perform such operations (i.e. the interactive media application)), and that the interactive media

Art Unit: 2614

application accesses the pause-time content on-demand (see Column 6, Lines 19-33 for receiving different types of pause-time content upon the user initiating a pause command, therefore the pause-time content is provided on-demand by the user, in response to a pause command), but fails to teach that the pause-time content is stored remote from the user equipment.

Baker discloses that video data streams can be paused and are stored at a Video Server 12 using Video Server SW 60, which are databases (see Column 14, Lines 18-22 and Lines 39-49). Therefore, Baker discloses that content that can be paused is stored remote from the user equipment, where Inoue can use the content (by continuing to display the content, or receiving different content) as pause-time content after a pause command is received (Column 6, Lines 30-33)

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the media transmitted to a receiver, as taught by Inoue, using the remotely stored media transmitted to a receiver, as taught by Baker, for the purpose of supporting a larger number of programs from a single system (see Column 11, Lines 54-57 of Baker) so that the viewer has a wider variety of programming available.

Referring to claim 39, see the rejection of claim 12.

Referring to claim 45, see the rejection of claim 17. Also note that Baker teaches accessing the pause-time content on-demand is from the remote facility (see Column 14, Lines 18-20 for distribution of data streams are provided by the Video Server SW 60 (i.e. the software residing in the Video Server)).

Claim 46 corresponds to claim 45 (see objection to claim 46 regarding the corrected dependency), where Baker teaches that the remote facility is a media distribution facility (see Column 6, Lines 30-45 for a Video Server).

Referring to claim 47, see the rejection of claim 12 and note that if a music program is received, then the user equipment is inherently music equipment because the user equipment can play music programs.

Referring to claim 58, see the rejection of claim 17, and note that media stored in a Video Server (see Column 6, Lines 38-45 is previously recorded media).

Referring to claim 59, see the rejection of claim 17, and note that the media is video-on-demand media (see Column 6, Lines 16-37 for an EVOD (entertainment video-on-demand) system providing the video program/media).

Referring to claim 61, see the rejection of claim 17.

Referring to claim 70, see the rejection of claim 12.

Referring to claim 82, see the rejection of claim 58.

Referring to claim 83, Inoue discloses storing the media sent to the receiver (Figure 1) at Column 6, Lines 25-30 during a pause state. The examiner notes since Baker teaches that the video is stored remotely (previously recorded), then Inoue would therefore store the previously recorded media, when a pause command is activated.

Referring to claim 84, see the rejection of claim 45. Also note, that the pause-time content is also the media, because Inoue, when issued a pause command, can continue to display the video that has been paused, which then makes the paused video, the pause-time content. Also note that Inoue further has the option to display

Art Unit: 2614

media different from the paused media, and also a graphic pause screen (see Column 6, Lines 30-33 of Inoue).

Referring to claim 85, see the rejection of claim 46.

Referring to claim 87, see the rejection of claim 45.

Referring to claim 88, see the rejection of claim 46.

Referring to claim 97, see the rejection of claim 12.

Referring to claim 98, see the rejection of claim 47.

5. Claims 13, 23-24, 26, 40-42, 53-54, 56, 66, 77-78, 80, 93, 106-107 and 109 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,884,141) in view of Lortz (U.S. Patent No. 6,349,410).

Referring to claim 13, Inoue discloses that the media is paused, pause-time content is displayed (see Column 6, Lines 30-33 for substituting pause-time content in place of the media that is paused), but fails to teach that the media has associated media data, wherein the interactive media application uses the content of the media data to substitute pause-time content that is associated with the media.

Lortz discloses that the media (TV broadcast program) has associated media data (see Column 3, Lines 32-39 for inserting URLs that link web content to broadcast TV content (and is therefore associated) into the VBI of a television signal), and that the interactive media application uses the content of the media data to substitute pause-time content that is associated with the media (see Column 3, Lines 54-65 for pausing a

TV broadcast program and displaying web content while the TV broadcast program is paused, therefore substituting pause-time content that is associated with the media).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art; to modify the broadcasted media programs, as taught by Inoue, using the embedded URLs displayed when a TV broadcast program is paused, as taught by Lortz, for the purpose of coordinating the display of an incoming signal stream on a display with web browsing (see Column 2, Lines 13-15 of Lortz).

Referring to claim 23, Inoue discloses presenting pause-time content by an interactive media application (see Column 6, Lines 30-33), but fails to disclose that the user has the ability to select particular types of pause-time content.

Lortz teaches using a forward and backward button to change pause-time content that is playing while a TV broadcast program is paused and recorded (see Column 4, Lines 1-11).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the display of pause-time content, as taught by Inoue, using the pause-time content change feature, as taught by Lortz, for the purpose of coordinating the display of an incoming signal stream on a display with web browsing (see Column 2, Lines 13-15 of Lortz).

Claim 24 corresponds to claim 23, where Lortz discloses that the pause-time content is a Web site (see Column 4, Lines 1-11).

Referring to claim 26, Inoue discloses providing the user the ability to change the pause-time content that is playing (see Column 5, Lines 20-29 for accepting a user

Art Unit: 2614

request at the receiver, Column 6, Lines 22-24 for the user issuing a pause request and Column 6, Lines 31-32 for the pause-time content being another program that is received and displayed), but fails to specifically teach changing the pause-time content that is playing.

Lortz teaches using a forward and backward button to change pause-time content that is playing while a TV broadcast program is paused and recorded (see Column 4, Lines 1-11).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the display of pause-time content, as taught by Inoue, using the pause-time content change feature, as taught by Lortz, for the purpose of coordinating the display of an incoming signal stream on a display with web browsing (see Column 2, Lines 13-15 of Lortz).

Referring to claim 40, see the rejection of claim 13.

Claim 41 corresponds to claim 40, where Lortz further teaches that the media data (URL/web data) is received at the user equipment along with the media (see Column 3, Lines 32-39).

Claim 42 corresponds to claim 40, where Lortz teaches that the pause-time content is a Web-site (see Column 4, Lines 1-11).

Referring to claims 53-54, see the rejection of claims 23-24, respectively.

Referring to claim 56, see the rejection of claim 26.

Referring to claim 66, see the rejection of claim 13.

Referring to claims 77-78, see the rejection of claims 23-24, respectively.

Art Unit: 2614

Referring to claim 80, see the rejection of claim 26.

Referring to claim 93, see the rejection of claim 13.

Referring to claims 106-107, see the rejection of claims 23-24, respectively.

Referring to claim 109, see the rejection of claim 26.

6. Claims 20-21, 50-51, 75 and 104 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,884,141) in view of Banker et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,357,276).

Referring to claim 20, Inoue disclose that the media is real-time media (see Column 3, Lines 53-54 and Column 5, Lines 30-34 for the media being near video-on-demand media, which is real-time media), but fails to teach displaying the amount of time that has lapsed between the paused media and the real-time media.

Banker discloses a pause window in Figures 7B and 8, which displays the time that has lapsed between the paused media and the real-time media (see "Press (SELECT) To Restart Now And Miss 4:15", which is how much time has been missed since the pause has taken place, which is the time that has lapsed between the paused media and the real-time media (also note Column 12, Lines 33-38)).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify display screen after a pause command has been issued, as taught by Inoue, using the display timer, as taught by Banker, for the purpose of visually informing how much time will be missed if the program is restarted before the pause is completed (see Column 12, Lines 37-38 of Banker).

Referring to claim 21, Inoue discloses that the interactive media application is implemented on user equipment (see Column 5, Lines 7-19 for a microprocessor 109 that controls the system in Figure 1, which inherently contains program code to perform such operations (i.e. the interactive media application)), and that the media is television programming that is being delivered to the user television equipment in real-time (see Column 3, Lines 53-54 and Column 5, Lines 30-34 for the media being delivered to the user television equipment (Figure 1) is near video-on-demand media, which is real-time media), but fails to teach displaying the amount of time that has lapsed between the paused television programming and the real-time television programming in an overlay.

Banker discloses a pause window in Figures 7B and 8, which displays the time that has lapsed between the paused media and the real-time media (see "Press (SELECT) To Restart Now And Miss 4:15", which is how much time has been missed since the pause has taken place, which is the time that has lapsed between the paused media and the real-time media (also note Column 12, Lines 33-38)). Banker also discloses that in response to a pause command, that the screen is overlaid on top of the video screen (see Column 2, Lines 61-65 and Column 6, Lines 16-18 for the circuitry used to overlay graphic and character screens on top of the incoming video signal).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify display screen after a pause command has been issued, as taught by Inoue, using the overlaid display timer, as taught by Banker, for the purpose of visually informing how much time will be missed if the program is restarted before the pause is completed (see Column 12, Lines 37-38 of Banker) so that the



Art Unit: 2614

viewer can determine if she/he wishes to wait until the program will continue being broadcasted.

Referring to claim 50, see the rejection of claim 20, and note that Inoue also teaches receiving the media in real-time and playing the media in real-time (see the rejection of claims 1-2 for these limitations being taught by Inoue).

Referring to claim 51, see the rejection of claim 21.

Referring to claim 75, Inoue discloses all of the limitations in claim 74, but fails to teach displaying information while the near video-on-demand media is paused that displays the time remaining until the next feed of the near video-on-demand media will line up with the point at which the near video-on-demand media was paused.

Banker discloses this limitation at Figures 7B and 8, by displaying the information, "Movie Restarts In 9 Minutes" (also note Column 12, Lines 24-38).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify display screen after a pause command has been issued, as taught by Inoue, using the overlaid display timer, as taught by Banker, for the purpose of visually informing how much time is left before the program can be restarted (see Column 12, Lines 35-36 of Banker) so that the purchased movie can be completely viewed and the user is not improperly charged for the entire movie.

Referring to claim 104, see the rejection of claim 75.

Art Unit: 2614

7. Claims 22, 25, 52, 55, 72-73, 76, 79, 101-102, 105 and 108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,884,141) in view of White et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,392,664).

Referring to claim 22, Inoue discloses pausing a program and recording the program while being paused (see Column 6, Lines 22-30). Inoue also discloses displaying pause-time content, by continuing to display the program while it is being paused and recorded or displaying another program that is received and displayed (see Column 6, Lines 30-32). However, Inoue fails to disclose that the user personalizes the programs that can be paused and displayed as pause-time content.

White discloses that the user has the ability to personalize the pause-time content (incoming video taught by Inoue) by compiling a profile based on the user's viewing habits (previous selections made by the user) at Column 9, Lines 46-65.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the programs available on specific channels, as taught by Inoue, by determining preferred programming for viewing, as taught by White, for the purpose of suggesting popular programming that may be enjoyed by the user (see Column 9, Lines 48-49 and Lines 56-57 of White).

Referring to claim 25, see the rejection of claim 22, and note that if only certain programs are filtered out by the use of a user's viewing habits, then the user inherently has the ability to prevent particular types of pause-time content to be presented by the interactive media application, because only a redacted list is being presented to the user, which discards/prevents programming that is not of possible interest to the user.

Referring to claims 52 and 55, see the rejection of claims 22 and 25, respectively.

Referring to claim 72, Inoue discloses that the interactive media application is implemented on user television equipment (see Column 5, Lines 7-19 for a microprocessor 109 that controls the system in Figure 1, which inherently contains program code to perform such operations (i.e. the interactive media application)), but fails to disclose displaying an interactive overlay over the media that informs the user of options that are available.

White discloses displaying an interactive overlay (see navigation bar in Figure 5) over the media (see Column 4, Lines 41-43) that informs the user of options that are available (see Column 4, Lines 44-46).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the video display screen for displaying media and pause-time content, as taught by Inoue, to include the control panel 74, as taught by White, for the purpose of providing a video entertainment system in which conventional television programming and novel interactive entertainment are presented in an integrated fashion (see Column 1, Lines 34-36 of White).

Claim 73 corresponds to claim 72, where White further teaches that the options that are available to the user are selected from the group consisting of rewind, pause, play and fast-forward (see again Column 4, Lines 44-46).

Referring to claims 76 and 79, see the rejection of claims 22 and 25, respectively.

Referring to claims 101-102, see the rejection of claims 72-73, respectively.

Referring to claims 105 and 108, see the rejection of claims 22 and 25, respectively.

### ***Conclusion***

**8. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

**9.** Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason P. Salce whose telephone number is (571) 272-7301. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9am-6pm.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571) 272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2614

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jason P Salce  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 2614

July 13, 2005

  
JOHN MILLER  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600